The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVII. *Friday Evening*, November 26, 1802. No. 847

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Those persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have been but partially attended to. The Editor hopes that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

Suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Alexander Addison, Esquire, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the counties composing the fifth Circuit of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offences in the said Circuit, and George Thompson and George Wallace, Esquires, Associate Judges of the said Court in the county of Allegheny, having issued their precept dated the twelfth day of this instant, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the last Saturday of this month.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done; and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said county of Allegheny, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 18th of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & two.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

One First District of Pennsylvania Donation Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres allowance. This tract is of the best quality of timber and water, it is in a good settlement lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Turtle creek, one of these tracts has an improvement about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, a good improvement, both with good dwelling and stables, and good mill streams.

Two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts, five on the other, well cleared and fenced for cultivation, each well watered, with good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further terms enquire of the owner residing in Pittsburgh.

EDWARD HALE.

November, 1802.

From the New York Evening Post.

A FULL EXPOSITION

Of the CLINTONIAN FACTION, *and the Society of the* COLUMBIAN ILLUMINATI, *&c.*

BY JOHN WOOD.

THE contents of this pamphlet are in strict conformity with the title page. Wood has redeemed the pledge he gave to the public, and fully exposed the artful machinations of ambitious men, who in order to accomplish their inordinate projects of aggrandisement, and their designs against the freedom of the country, and to collect every ray of power, weight and influence in the state into the foul focus of their own private views, have had recourse to practices, such as in strict justice ought to disfranchise any citizen who used them, and to expedients, such as in the sense of strict honour, must forever degrade and discredit them. It appears they have not scrupled to enlist under their banners, all whom democratic fraud and artifice, all whom misrepresentation, open falsehood, calumny and preposterous promises, operating upon unwary ignorance, could make factious, turbulent and malcontent at home, as well as all the flagitious fugitives, whom murder, rape, robbery and rebellion have driven from distant countries to take sanctuary here from the dungeon or the gibbet—a herd of incendiaries, whom the regular justice of the laws and the wild justice of the mobs of Europe have concurred to chase away from her shores.

After having in a perspicuous manner, and with a spirit of firmness which does him credit, successfully elucidiated those vile proceedings, Mr. Wood adverts to a subject, which if duly revolved and examined in all its bearings, its fundamental principles, its original causes, and its probable consequences, will be found of more awful import, more alarming magnitude, and more dangerous tendency, than (since the revolution) it has fallen to the share of this country to encounter: A subject pregnant with practical mischief, and conceived in as pure unmixed abstract wickedness, vice and impiety, as ever emanated from the arch spirit of evil himself in his bitterest malignity to mankind.—"The schemes of a society denominated by themselves, in a fort of courtesy, *Theists*, by Mr. Wood, *Columbian Illuminati*, but by plain truth, *Infidels!*

It cannot be too frequently repeated to the people of this country that the stupendous mass of mischiefs, which under the name of Jacobinism, has within the last twelve years desolated civilized Europe, had its roots in infidelity, called (in our opinion very profanely) *Deism* or *Theism*. It set out with the denial of Christ, and emboldened by impunity, it ended in the denial of God:—Hand in hand with it went rebellion against lawful authority: which after running its course of bloodshed, destruction of property, and the overthrow of all civil and religious establishments, at last come to its goal (according to the natural succession of cause and consequence) in the most ferocious despotism and in the most frightful depravation of morals and manners. Just the same game is now playing in America, and will and must come to the same end, if means are not taked to prevent it. It is vain for Americans to say that they are a free people, and cannot be so practised upon. The animated freedom, the heroic patriotism, and universal unfeigned piety, and the pure and unflexible virtue of Switzerland, little availed her against artifices she did not suspect, against excesses to which she opposed only contemptuous toleration, and against plots, conspiracies and conspirators, to which an overweening confidence in her own strength, afforded impunity. Had she in due time stopped the proceedings of her Jacobin Illuminati, she would not at this day be languishing for her lost liberties, and withering under the all consuming baleful shade of French protection. Let America profit by her example. If she does not she deserves slavery. They have not read of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, who will suspect the author of great partiality for the cause of religion, yet Mr. Gibbon in a letter to lord Suffield, written in the year 1790, from Switzerland, where he then resided, laments the frightful alteration which French intercourse had made in that country and says, "*I have sometimes thought of writing a dialogue of the dead, in which Lucian, Erasmus and Voltaire should mutually acknowledge the danger of exposing an old superstition to the contempt of the blind and fanatic multitude.*" In the same letter he says—"I subscribe my assent to Mr. Burk's creed of the revolution of France; I admire his eloquence I approve his politics; I adore his chivalry; and I can almost forgive his reverence for church establishments." Thus he who could only bring himself to almost forgive Burke's reverence for church establishments out of compliment to his general principles, disapproves because he recognises the danger of exposing even an old superstition to the contempt of the blind and fanatic multitude.—So much for the authority of opinion. Having premised thus, we proceed to lay before our readers an abstract of Mr. Wood's statement.

He alledges that for three years past there has existed in New-York a secret society, grafted upon, and in all shapes resembling the sects of Illuminati, to which Abbe Barruel and professor Robinson have attributed all the disasters which have befallen the nations of Europe. After mentioning the Illuminatis in Europe, he proceeds—

"The society in New-York, which I am about to describe, was in fact a society of this nature, erected in rebellion to the religious sects of the state. This will be proved from their constitution, and the confession of several of the members. It was a society fraught with the blackest intentions, to overturn the divine revelation, and to raise the hand of opposition against the opinion of every christian. Their scheme was not confined to the state of New-York, but following the example of the Illuminati in Europe, it will be seen from the 9th article of their printed constitution, that they had corresponding committees to propagate their new philosophy throughout the world."

Again—

"The origin of this society was however more systematical than either the Tellets of Switzerland, or any other perhaps of the description which has been established—It arose upon the ruins of the celebrated democratic society of New-York, in the same manner as the Illuminati orginated from the remarkable lodge of the Electic Masonary at Munich, called the Theodore of good council—it was composed of the scattered dregs of those jacobin infidels, who covered the democratic society with disgrace, and shed a degree of odium upon the pure doctrine of republicanism, which the efforts of the virtuous patriot will not for years wipe away; it issued from the tomb of its fallen parent, like a foul spectre blotted with crimes, gaping with vengeance, and eager to drag the weak and unsuspicious mind into the abyss of eternal torment. As the graceless son of a graceless family, most frequently exerts all his ingenuity, to complete the infamy of a ruined reputation, so the members of the Theistical society, meditated upon every scheme to add the last reproach to their characters, already broken and despised. The imported scum of the Edinburgh Convention, and the refuse of the banished rebels of Ireland, joined also their hearts and hands with the infidels of New-York, in planning this society. It was, in short, a combination of treachery, indigence, of phrenzy, intemperance, and every species of polluted baseness, for the purpose of combating religion, virtue and wisdom.—Among such a motley crew one might suppose their resolutions would be marked with folly and ignorance; but this was not the case; for although all the devils which issued from Pandora's box, may be supposed to have had a voice in their decrees: yet it is to be remembered, that each of them had been previously exercised, for several years in similar schemes, and therefore knew how to gloss the blackest villainy under the specious veil of morality. They were no novices in this respect; they were not strangers to the art of cunning or deceit. They were well acquainted, both how to make and to lay their traps, so as to be invisible to any eye, not tinged with suspicion. Like felonious robbers, they associated with, feigned and courted the habitudes of industry and religion during the day, that they might with more security in their nightly cabals, mangle the divine revelation into a banquet of pleasure, and season the works of the fathers with the seeds of epicurean philosophy. All their intercourse, all their actions and dealings were infectious. They were the hidden instruments of vice and torment; like poisonous plants, corrupting all about them."

Mr. Wood then acknowledged that to this general description there are some exceptious of well meaning men, deluded by the artful specious logic of their friends.—

"But these well meaning members were kept apart, as will be proved, from the ring-leaders, they were totally unacquainted with their schemes, they imagined nothing was transacted but in their presence, they had no idea that there were different grades in the society, they were ignorant of the diabolical plans which were daily forming by the directors, they knew nothing about the proceeding of secret committee, they imagined there were none superior in knowledge or rank to themselves. Like honest simpletons, they thought all which they saw and heard was for the public good. They therefore, made no secret of communicating what they knew to their friends and acquaintances, they rather exhorted them to become members of the charitable institution, to partake of its blessings, and to be enlightened by the influence of its doctrines."

Having thus described the society, Mr. Wood proceeds to give his proofs. For those and the means by which he became acquainted with the "*deeds of these secret, dark, and midnight hags*," these "*deeds without a name*," we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself, earnestly exhorting them to lay it to their hearts, to think of it as they ought, and to act upon it as they think.

From the exposition it appears that the society in exact conformity to the example of the Illuminati of Europe, was divided into three or more grades, that the members of the first, were called minervals, and were ignorant of the existence of any other than their own: that the members of the second, thinking themselves the highest, concealed with equal caution their proceedings from their juniors; that the third too kept its proceedings secret from the first and second, but that all communicated with the president, *Elihu Palmer*, a man well known among us as the avowed and open preacher of infidelity to stated assemblies.

Some of the members to whom Mr. Wood and at length the community at large, are indebted for the discovery of this secret society, took an opportunity to vindicate their own characters by giving a candid statement of what they knew. Of those, two are only mentioned by name. One, Mr. George Baron, a teacher of mathematicks in this city; the other, a Mr. Carver, of Cedar street.—From the information Mr. W. collected from among them all, he states that an oath, nearly the same with that of the Illuminati as it is found in Robinson's history, was administered. And could such wretches have confided in each others oaths? Gracious Providence? How dost thou disappoint *the devices of the crafty, and bring their counsels to nought!* The new member "was informed he was to consider himself, *as the perpetual enemy, not only of* CHRISTIANITY, *but of every* CHRISTIAN; *that he was forever to renounce all form of government but that which was strictly democratical: that on no consideration, he was to afford support or assistance to any person, relation or acquaintance, who professed any mode of divine worship, or who advocated any system of government, different from a pure democracy.*"

The printed constitution of the society was given by Mr. Carver who acted as treasurer, to Mr. Wood for the purpose of being published.

"CONSTITUTION
OF THE
THEISTICAL SOCIETY,
OF NEW-YORK:
Agreed upon in January, the 25th year of American Independence,"

1. "The object of this society is to promote the cause of moral science, and general improvement, in opposition to all schemes of *religious and political imposture.*

2. "The accomplishment of this object must depend upon the views and dispositions of the society, and be regulated by its votes at their respective meetings.

3. "No person shall be admitted into this society, unless he be recommended by a member thereof as a person of good moral

character, and unequivocally attached to the objects of this institution, and be voted in by the majority; and in all cases of improper conduct, the right of expulsion shall be vested in the society, and every person on becoming a member of this society, shall subscribe his name to the constitution.

4. " The society shall by nomination and vote appoint a president to preside at each meeting.

5. " A treasurer shall be appointed for the term of six months, who shall receive all monies, and account for the same to the society.

6. " A secretary shall be appointed every six months, whose duty it shall be to record such proceedings as the society shall think proper.

7. " The society shall meet at such time and place as the majority shall direct.

8. " Each member of the society shall pay into the hands of the treasurer, on each meeting, six cents; and the funds arising from this source shall be disposed of by the will of the majority.

9. " A corresponding committee shall be annually appointed, to communicate with other societies of the like nature.

10. " Each member of the society shall observe order and decorum during the time of meeting, and cultivate a friendly and philosophical intercourse."

With regard to the first article the writer observes, " little doubt can be entertained of the sense in which the society understood the phrase *religious and political imposture.*—Palmer, the president, is a professed teacher of deistical tenets, and none could be admitted, who acknowledged a belief in christianity. The terms, *religious imposture*, therefore can mean nothing else but *divine revelation.* The members were also, I am informed, avowed supporters of democracy. *Political imposture* must of course, signify every form of government, not purely democratical." But we are told that Mr. Carver informed the writer, that " they had another constitution in manuscript, but that it was kept secret, and that this was a " form drawn up to shew the public eye, in case any suspicions of their real proceedings should get abroad, in the same manner as Weishaupt drew up a constitution for the Illuminati," in Europe. Here then we see " a society erected in one of the principal cities in the United States, the members of which, by the first article of their public constitution, abjure the *Christian Religion*, and the federal government, for the federal government is farther distant from a *pure democracy* than it is from a limited monarchy. A principal member of this society we are assured is one of the editors of the American Citizen; it is said both editors belong to the society, but the other had not been seen at the celebration of their midnight orgies.

" One great object with the society, was the propagation of books suitable to their principles in politics and infidelity. The works of Paine met their approbation; but they thought that some of the members were capable of producing works that would answer better. The president, Palmer, was unanimously chosen to compose a system of Deism, which he accordingly did, and entitled it the Principles of Nature."

The corresponding committee sent an address to Thomas Paine, then at Paris, with a copy of this book of Palmer's, to which they received a polite and encouraging epistle in answer, exhorting them to persevere in their proceedings, and that he would soon be over to America himself, where he trusted he should be suffered to spend the remainder of his days in their company." The letter and book are said to have been sent by chancellor Livingston. And this brings to mind the letter which the said chancellor published to this same Tom Paine, inviting him to return to America; and by the bye, it brings to mind too, the affectionate and respectful letter of our illustrious president to this wretch, coaxing him to come as fast as possible to this *asylum for distressed fugitives.*

The author says, he has been informed, that the society sent a lengthy address with a copy of the work to Mr. Jefferson, and that they received an answer, but which he had not seen. Do the public desire to know what kind of a book this is, which our chief magistrate received and thanked them for? It would be a breach of decorum to give many extracts from it: The following shall suffice—

" An examination of this system (Christianity) will shew that it is calculated to annihilate every thing valuable in human existence; create endless wars among the nations of the earth; to destroy domestic tranquility; discourage industry and arrest the energetic progress of the human faculties in their career of beneficial improvement."—" The bible is at war with moral virtue of man." " This book contains maxims and commands which are said to have come from God, which would disgrace the character of any honest man and make him a candidate for a state prison or the gallows." But this author not satisfied with having gone all this length, has in a second addition of the same work, acknowledged himself to be an atheist. After some remarks on the New-York Review of the work, he concludes thus, " Permit *us* miserable *atheists*, to bow with great humility before such splendid talents and such comprehensive views." Now, I suppose, the devoted defenders of Mr. Jefferson will say, he had not seen this addition when he sent his complimentary answer. They are welcome to all these pretty shifts for their idol. It is all that can be said.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LONDON, *September 25.*

General Andreozzi's non-arrival has occasioned no little surprise, and some slight uneasiness. We know not that any accounts have yet been received of his having left Paris. It was rumoured in the city this morning, that there was some demur—we disbelieve it: Our expectations are seldom gratified so soon as we wish, and a day or two's delay is, perhaps, of little importance, now that peace is definitively settled between the two countries.

Letters from Switzerland, remark, that a considerable part of the native troops have refused to act against the insurgents.

A letter from Margate, Sept. 23, says—" A boat has just arrived in fifteen hours from Ostend. I have conversed with a passenger who appears to be a very intelligent man. He states that orders have been issued within the last two days to prevent any Prussian vessel which entered the harbour from unloading. This prohibition has been very strictly enforced, and it very naturally led to apprehensions that some differences had taken place between the consular government and his Prussian majesty; a circumstance very improbable. My informant also mentioned, that the population of Ostend has considerably diminished even since the peace; that of trade they have none, except a little in salt. This he attributed to the very high duties which have been imposed on almost all articles of commerce by the French government..

The criminal tribunal of the Dyle (France) is occupied with an affair which makes humanity shudder. Two sisters lived together in the country, one of whom had a little daughter, three years old, whom she appeared to educate with the greatest care.—This mother became all on a sudden inhuman, and influenced by some unknown passion, conceived the design of destroying her child. The sisters consulted together upon the means of effecting this, and, during the last winter, they resolved to expose it altogether naked in the midst of the snow in a neighbouring wood. There the little victim was placed by its mother and aunt. These two monsters returned some hours after, to see if their crime was consummated. The child still breathed; knew its mother; stretched out its arms to her, and implored her help. This wretch again took up her victim; not to cherish it but to place the child upon a tract of ice, on which it expired.—Murder cannot be concealed; and the proofs of this abominable crime are so strong, that no advocate at Brussels has yet undertaken their defence.

BOSTON, *November 10.*

By the Salem, Capt. Russell, from Bourdeaux, we have received Paris papers to the 29, and Bourdeaux Journals, to the 26th September.

All the articles in the Paris papers conspire to shew, that the Consular Government gains strength and vigour daily; and there does not appear one murmur of discontent or disloyalty. All power resides in the First Consul, and the Conservative Senate;—which Bonaparte takes care shall be composed of none but such as are devoted to him. He has the sole right of appointing the Senators; and we find, by the Gazette of the 18th September, that he named on that day, as Senators, Citizens Abrial, Minister of Justice; Dubelloy, Archbishop of Paris; Aboville, Major General and First Inspector Artillery, [He served in the United States during our revolutionary war]; Fouche, late Minister of General Police: and Rœderer, to be Senators.—While such men enjoy the conservative power, Bonaparte has nothing to fear.

The contest on the subject of the Indemnities between Austria and Prussia was not settled:—But Bonaparte had undertaken to terminate the business; and had dispatched his aid-de-camp Lauriston to Ratisbon and Vienna with his resolutions on the subject. There will be no appeal from them.

A civil war exists in Switzerland between the larger and smaller Cantons.—decendants of William Tell do not submit to the constitution from the manufatory of Seyes with half the bienfeince of the Great Nation. Blood has been spilt, and the strong arm of Bonaparte will be called upon to restore tranquility, and establish the constitution.

The Bourdeaux paper still indicate an astonishing increase of commerce, and activity of business; and the principal part of the entries and clearances are French.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 15.*

On Monday last, capt. Vickary picked up at sea one of the crew of the brig Huntress capt. Prince, from Charleston bound to this port, out five days, which had foundered the preceding day in a gale of wind off the Capes of Virginia. He had been floating on a spar 36 hours, when discovered by the Missouri. From this perilous situation he was rescued by the humane exertions of the ships crew —By his information, it appears, that besides the crew of the Huntress there were four gentlemen passengers, one of whom was a captain belonging to this port, lately arrived at Charleston from Cape Francois, where he had sold his vessel, all of whom must have perished.

By a Charleston paper received this day, it appears that the above brig sailed form thence on the 30th ult. and was commanded not by captain Prince, but captain Roper.

FROM GAUDALOUPE.

Yesterday arrived the brig Hiram, capt, Dove, from Point Petre (Guadaloupe) which place he left October 15th—A few days previous to capt. D's sailing a disturbance took place in the district of St. Anne, in consequence of which every individual was under arms. The following are the circumstances, as they have been communicated by capt. Dove.

About 30 or 40 negroes, with two white men at their head (Milet la Girandier, and Barses) wantonly murdered 18 men and women in the country, and after plundering their houses, proceeded in a hostile manner against the town of St. Anne, intending to effect their escape from the Island by the seizure of some of the vessels lying in the harbor. They were however repulsed, with great effect by the inhabitants. Those of the negroes who were not killed retired to the woods and concealed themselves. A considerable force form Point Petre was dispatched in pursuit of them. The expedition was unsuccessful; excepting the capture of Milet la Glandiere, one of the chiefs, and Jean Barbai, accused of being an accomplice —These occurrences had excited great apprehension throughout the Island.

On the 15th October several executions took place at Point Petre; among those was a white man, named Cheigneaux, who was hanged for having corresponded with the chief of the brigands.

A great mortality prevailed among the white troops in the Island—A reinforcement from France was daily expected.

Gabriel Duvall, Esquire, of Maryland is appointed comptroller of the treasury of the United States.

The Demos are laboring under serious apprehensions that their idol Paine will be Callender their party—This apprehension springs from a very rational source. His destitute circumstances, and want of principle, certainly render him an object of traffic; and those who witnessed his tergiversations during the revolution do not think him very rigid in his integrity—But his admirers may be consoled.

They are assured that men of honor, of religion, and of patriotism, conceive an union with him as derogatory to every attribute of virtue.

[TRANSLATION]

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

LIBERTY OF St. DOMINGO.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *October* 12, 1802.

The inhabitants of this unhappy island are loaded with taxes. They have just been taxed nineteen millions of livres, under the pretence that these different duties are for the maintenance of the army charged with re-establishing order in St. Domingo.

The commodities, goods or animals of every person whatever are put into requisition; and when payment is asked for, the plaintiff is laughed at, and after having poured out on him a thousand injuries, they roughly push him out of doors. Every day such a scene is renewed.

The very inhabitants who are, overloaded with such enormous taxes, are compelled to go upon guard 15 times a month, often to go out of the city to fight in the mountains, where they are sent to be murdered by the rebellious negroes.

Every body privately complains of the despotism of the Commanders, and of the general oppression; but alas! no one dare to raise his voice, and only laments his doom in silence.

This is, in a few words, our deplorable situation. Hence, nineteen out of twenty inhabitants of the colony would be very glad to leave it. Far from seeing any chance to better our situation, we are but too much convinced that they only want to take from us the few dollars left us by the Negroes.

CHAMBERSBURGH, *November* 17.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT!

On Saturday morning last, at the house of Doctor Robert Johnston, [illegible] Castle, in this county, Col. [illegible] THOLEMEW, from near Philade[illegible] unfortunately killed by a pistol [illegible] going off in the hands of his [illegible] Jonathan Henderson, Esq. of [illegible] The circumstances attending this [illegible] lancholy accident, as far as we have [illegible] are—that Col. Bartholemew and [illegible] derson, were at the door, about [illegible] from the doctor's, when Mr. Hen[illegible] ing a pistol in each hand, for the [illegible] placing them in his holsters, [illegible] them both into one hand in order [illegible] hands with some of the family; [illegible] they came in contact one of them [illegible] ed and shot the deceased, who was [illegible] but a few steps from the muzzle [illegible] the bowels. He expired in about [illegible] after he received the wound, perfectly [illegible] ble, exhorting Mr. H. not to re[illegible] himself for what had happened.—[illegible] can paint his feelings?—

" Pierc'd by severe amazement, [illegible] Speechless, and fix'd in all the death of [illegible]

UNION, *November* 19.

Copy of a letter from Col. Benjamin Bell, of Greene County, to his friend in this town.

GREENE CO. PENN. Nov. 13, 1802.

Dear Sir,

I have just returned from Philadelphia, to which city I have been with the returns of the late election; being elected to the office of sheriff, by a majority of 34 votes.—I consequently expected to be commissioned by the Governor to that office, agreeably to the constitution of our state. But how great was my surprise, and I must say, disappointment, on finding myself rejected, as " a dangerous man;" and a Jacob Burley, the next highest candidate on the return, commissioned in my stead, notwithstanding the free suffrages of my fellow citizens. Burley was at Philadelphia the same time with myself, furnished with letters, &c. (recommendatory as well as defamatory, I suppose) from democratic characters, to the mighty McKean, whose smiles of approbation are of far greater consequence than the voice of the people who raised him to power;—to that power which he so flagrantly abuses.

That there has been instances of this kind already, is certain, but what the consequences of these repeated aggravations, those reiterated insults on the liberties of freemen, may be, time only can develope.

This act of tyranny (though not unprecedented) is one amongst an infinity which the present junto has committed with impunity; and for which, sooner or later, they must be brought to judgment—to the judgment of an impartial and injured people. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this information, which I assure you is matter of fact. At a future time I shall write more fully on this subject. Remember the epithet—" *a dangerous man,*" signifies a federalist, in the democratic political dictionary, and the very expression of M'Kean in my hearing.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

BENJAMIN BELL.

CHILICOTHE, *November* 6.

CONVENTION.

On Monday last being the day apointed for the meeting of the Convention, for forming a constitution and state government, and the admission of this Territory, as a state into the union, agreeable to an act passed at the last session of congress, entitled, " An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the Territory north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes."

November 3.

A motion was made and seconded, that Arthur St. Clair, Esq. be permitted to address the convention on those points which he may deem of importance. It passed in the affirmative, yeas 19, nays 17.

On motion, The convention came to a resolution that it is expedient, at this time, to form a constitution and state government. Passed in the affirmative—yeas 32, nays [illegible].

On motion, the following resolution was received and read the first time, and agreed to;

Rasolved, That this convention will now proceed to form a constitution and state government.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member from each county, be appointed to prepare and report [illegible] ble and the first article of a constitution [illegible] a committee was appointed accordingly.

On motion, Ordered, That the [illegible] persons be added to the said committee, Messrs. Paul, Smith, Kirker, [illegible] Gilman and Wells. Adjourned.

November 4.

Mr. Putnam from the committee [illegible] ed to prepare the report to the [illegible] the preamble and first article to a [illegible] on, made a report, which was rec[illegible]

read. On motion, the said report being committed to a committee of the whole, was agreed to with an amendment.

On motion the following resolution was received and read the first time, viz.

Whereas it is the opinion of this convention, that another session of the territorial legislature would be both useless and expensive, and ought therefore to be prevented; and that the present colonial government will be terminated as soon as the constitution, now to be formed, shall be signed by the president and the members composing this convention. And whereas it is deemed expedient to communicate this opinion to the governor and to the members of the territorial legislature.

Resolved, therefore, that the president be authorised and required, to enclose to his excellency and to the members the foregoing opinion. And on the question thereupon, it was resolved in the affirmative——yeas 25, nays 7.

On motion, Ordered, that a committee of nine be appointed to draft and report a bill of Rights, and also a schedule for the purpose of carrying the constitution and government into complete operation, and a committee was accordingly appointed. Adjourned.

The following in the preamble to the constitution as reported by the select committee, taken up in committee of the whole, and agreed to.

WE the People of the Eastern Division of the territory of the United States, North-west of the river Ohio, (having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and the law of congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the Territory North-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the orginal states, and for other purposes,") in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution, or Form of Government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independant State by the name of the State of OHIO.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) *November* 13.

We feel a considerable degree of satisfaction in stating to the readers of the Mirror that the calamity which has for some time ravaged our Borough has entirely subsided. No case of disease has occurred for more than a fortnight. The citizens have returned to their occupations, and all idea of infection is given up. We sincerely hope that the town may no more witness such scenes as the last few weeks have produced.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *November* 26, 1802.

On Friday last, in the 30th year of his age, died here ROBERT CALLENDER, Esquire, Counsellor at Law. He was a man of singular merit, very dear to all who knew him. His understanding was sound, his judgement correct, his mind cultivated, his heart benevolent, his manners gentle, but his resolution firm. Of reverence to his God, filial piety, affectionate duty to his relations, respectful attention to his friends, innocence and usefulness of demeanor, candour, integrity, amiable simplicity of life, public spirit, and chearful hospitality; he was a model. Cherished by the society in which he lived, and rising fast, and by laudable steps, to eminence in the profession which he had chosen, he was cut off in the flower of his days.——Such was the WILL OF GOD!

Heu! quando inveniemus talem.

Reader, view not this simple recital of growing worth as common place effusion of unmeaning eulogy. It is the expression of a heart that loved and respected him, and the result of a careful observation of his life.

Governor M'KEAN has issued a proclamation, dated the 10th instant, declaring the following persons elected to serve in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, from and after the 4th day of March next, to wit:—Joseph Clay, John Richards, Michael Leib, Robert Brown, Isaac Van Horne, Frederick Conrad, John Whitehill, Isaac Anderson, Joseph Heister, John A. Hanna, David Baird, Andrew Gregg, John Stewart, John Rea, William Findley, John Smilie, William Hoge, and John B. C. Lucas.

Mr. Scull,

A suit having been instituted by the Dutchman Lucas, against the Dutchman Ross, for the broken head, it is considered proper to touch on that subject at present, although the Frenchman has endeavoured to biass the public mind in his favour by publishing a statement favouring his own side of the question.

The editor of the Tree says, "would it not be proper for the Republicans to be on their guard and prepare themselves in a proper manner both to defend themselves in their person and property—we recommend them therefore to be ready to act on the defensive." Similar hints are given in other democratic papers, *the Aurora and the Citizen.* To what end do these publications lead? Is it intended by the editor of the Tree, that another Braddock's Field expedition shall take place, are more houses to be burned, and part of the citizens to be banished again from their friends and families; or is a general revolt to take place? Fellow Citizens, how are these things to terminate?

A Foe to Disorganizers.

Mr. SCULL,

Observing a piece in the Tree of Liberty, signed JOHN M'MASTERS, which I look upon myself in duty bound to answer, I will thank you to give the following a place in your paper.

He states, that a person who ought to be highly respectable had propagated that said M'Masters had rented the tavern house now occupied by Thomas Ferree, without giving said Ferree that honest and regular notice that ought to be expected and adhered to by all upright and honest men, and calls on the person who told that falsehood to said Ferree to come forward and substantiate it, or be chargeable with inventing and propagating a falsehood.

The following fact will prove that the person above alluded to is not the person who propagated that report, but as an honest friend of mine came forward and said he had heard that John M'Masters had said he would have Ferree out if he should lock up the house.

Whether John M'Masters has or has not said it lays on JAMES RIDDLE to prove, as he was the first person that I have heard that propagated it, which can be proven by the affidavits of two good men if called on.

THOMAS FERREE.

Pittsburgh, November 23, 1802.

Mr. SCULL,

YOUR Gazette of yesterday contains "a candid statement of facts" in the case of Ross, &c. against Israel. *I* also rely on your candor for the insertion of this explanation of what relates to me, as "one of Governor M'Kean's new prothonotaries."—*The Reporter* was not ignorant, any more than were the counsel, of the circumstances of this case: yet it would not have comported with his object of distortion to have published more than half facts.

On the second of October at the making out of the list of trials for the circuit court, held on the first of this month, Mr. Callender for the plaintiff demanded a rule for a struck jury. As I entertained doubts, the matter was referred till the then business should be finished. From that time until about the fifteenth of October I heard nothing more on the subject, except from Mr. Ayres the counsel for the defendant; and he pointedly objected to a special jury, unless the plaintiff had a right to demand it. On the sixteenth of October Messrs. Callender and Ayres came to my office, and, after some conversation, agreed to strike in the evening. I produced to them a list of forty-eight names (for the three cases Ross, Woods, Addison) explaining to each in the presence of both that certain marks thereon were intended by me to designate the politics of the pannel. I thought this due to the party whom I conceived to have less knowledge of the names given than the other. Those names stand on that list in the following order, viz.

1		Federalist
	9	Republicans
11		Federalists
	11	Republicans
10		Federalists
	6	Republicans
22		Federalists
	26	Republicans.

Mr. Callender took a copy, and it is believed consulted one of the plaintiffs. On his return in the evening with Mr. Ayres, he struck from the list in the order in which they stood, No. 4, 9, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 48, and Mr. Ayres struck No. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. There remained for the pannel,

13 Republicans, including a warm admirer of the plaintiff,
10 Federalists
1 Republican.

From which it is evident that had the plaintiff's counsel struck *in any other manner* than was done, there would have been on the first jury eight republicans, including an admirer of the plaintiff, and four federalists, and the second jury would have been equally divided. There might have been an impropriety in summoning the same jurors for the trial of three cases, yet such has been the practice in this circuit, was not now objected to by the counsel on either part, and was adopted in these very causes last year, except that then *by consent* thirty six were summoned.

On Messrs. Callender and Ayres leaving my office the former observed "it is an excellent jury; I would not wish a better;" and Mr. Semple upon inspection of the pannel after his return from Crawford, said "it is a very good jury." It would ill become *me* to eulogize *twenty four* men so respectable, and that too when the very counsel for the plaintiff have so recently borne of them such honorable testimony. *I* have nothing to do with the plaintiff's complaint that the defendant would not consent to an innovation of the practice of the circuit courts by agreeing to a ballot of a special jury, nor is it for me to suppose the counsel unacquainted with that practice.

An untimely and melancholy occurrence, the death of Mr. Callender, compels me to ask of Mr. Ayres what I should otherwise have claimed of him, an acknowledgment of the truth of this statement.

TARLETON BATES.

November 20, 1802.

I have read and examined the above, and find it, in all respects where reference is made to my knowledge of the facts, strictly and literally true.

Wm. AYRES.

ABULFEDA,

An Arabian philosopher of the desert, being asked one day how he came to know there was a God, replied, "In the same way that I know, by the prints that there are made in the sand, whether a man or a beast has passed before. "Do not," added he, "the heavens by the splendor of the stars, the world by the immensity of its extent, and the sea by the infinity of the waves that it rolls, sufficiently make known to us the power and greatness of their author?"

Another Arabian having the same question put to him, replied, "Does it require a flambeau to see the sun."

From the Ohio Gazette of October 4.

Some time in July last Mr. W. Warner, of this county, was lost in the woods between the Scioto salt works and the head waters of Leading creek, for 24 days, during which time he had nothing to eat but one pole-cat and a wood turtle (neither of them were cooked) and the buds and leaves of trees, principally eating those of the sassafras.—When he saw the pole-cat, his strength was almost exhausted, but found means to kill it, and with his teeth, having no other instrument, tore it to pieces, and of this animal (even the sight of which, to a person not in a similar situation, is very disagreeable) he made a most delicious meal. During twenty two days he saw no human being; but two days before he was found by Mr. Everet, he was seen by a hunter, at a time when he was quite deranged, who, not knowing his situation, passed on without affording the relief, which he did not know was wanting. One of his feet was bit by a snake, having lost his shoes, in consequence of which he was obliged for several days to go, on his hands and knees. At first he discovered no inclination to eat, but when he had once tasted victuals, nothing but the superior strength of those, to whose hospitality he was indebted for his recovery, prevented the remedy proving worse than the disease.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL *meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy, will be held on Saturday next, the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at William Morrow's, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of engaging Teachers for the ensuing year, and adopting measures (if necessary) to effect the same.*

The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Board,
PRESLEY NEVILL,
Secretary to the Board.

November 24, 1802.

On Saturday next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at the Stone House, lately occupied by Robert Callender, Esquire, lately deceased, will be exposed to Sale by Public Auction, sundry articles of

Household Furniture & Bedding

—a Library of Books—Horses, &c. late the property of Mr. Callender, and to be sold by his Executors. Credit for six months will be given for all sums above Five Dollars, on giving notes with sufficient security.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON, } Executors

Pittsburgh, 22d November, 1802.

All persons indebted to Robert Callender, Esquire, late of Pittsburgh, or having any claims against him, are requested to pay their debts and present their claims to General Wilkins, or in his absence to either of the other subscribers, without delay. And all persons having any books or other property of his in their possession are in like manner requested to return the same to the subscribers his Executors.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON, } Executors

Pittsburgh, 24th November, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers and the public, that they are now opening a new and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

in one of Mr. John Irwin's new Brick Houses in Market street, nearly opposite the Post Office, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices, or exchange them for Country Produce. They flatter themselves that those who will please to call on them, will find their prices very low, and their goods of the best quality.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1802.

Strayed from the subscriber about the beginning of July last, a black and white COW, with a star in her forehead, and with a piece cut out of one ear and a slit in the other, supposed to be heavy with calf, had a bell on when she went away; likewise, a red COW with a white face, and some white on her back and white feet, and had a large bell on; also, a white HEIFER, about 18 months old, with small red spots about her neck and ears. Whoever will deliver said cattle to WILLIAM EICHBAUM, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, shall receive Six Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for either; or if information is given so that they may be had a generous reward will be given.

November 25, 1802.

TAKEN up and delivered to me as a Stray, on the 28th September, 1802, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, supposed 8 years old, a natural trotter, both his hind legs white, saddle marks on the back and side, and a small white spot under the girth, a star and snip, a lump on his off hind leg on the pasture joint, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Woodranger for Allegheny County.

Pitt township, September 30, 1802.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 19.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, *November* 18.

"This morning arrived here, the ship Liverpool Packet, Waite, from Greenock. The latest paper is the 2d of October, containing London dates to the 29th September, There is no news of moment—A London article of the 29th Sept. say, "According to a report, there is a plan in agitation, to change the departmental of the division of the French Republic, and to divide it into thirteen Grand Governments, each government to include two military divisions. Belgium is to form one of them, which is to be placed under Joseph Bonaparte. The persons to whom these governments are to be entrusted, are to take the titles of Lt. Governors; the Prefects are to correspond with them, and they are to correspond with the Consuls.

ALEXANDRIA, *November* 16.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We understand that on the arrival of Thomas Pain in George-Town on Saturday evening last, (about the usual time for the supper to be served up at the tavern, where he stopt) the landlord ushered him into the supper room with the formal introduction of "gentlemen this is Mr. Thomas Pain author of Common Sense, The Crisis, Age of Reason, &c." when the company almost to a man rose from the table, and one of them in the name of the rest, called the landlord aside and informed him if Mr. Pain was permitted to stay in his house, they should consider it as their passport to quit it—When the landlord rather than loose a number of gentlemen, whispered in the ear of Mr. Jefferson's affectionate friend that it would be somewhat inconvenient for him to accommodate him, and requested he would seek other quarters, which he was constrained to do.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the reception this Elephant of democracy received at a neighboring town, and I trust we shall not be in any manner backward in requiting his superior exertions in the inglorious cause of infidelity, if he should see proper to honor or rather dishonor this town with his presence.

DIBDINS LAST SONG.

My Love's a Vessel trim and gay.

MY love's a vessel trim and gay;
Rigg'd out with truth and stor'd with honor;
As through life's sea she cuts her way
All eyes with rapture gaze upon her.
Built every wondering heart to please
The lucky shipwrights love and fancy,
From stem to stern she moves with ease,
And at her launch they call'd her Nancy.

When bearing up against life's gales
So well she stems the dangerous trouble;
I call her Anna as she sails,
Her form's so grand, her air's so noble.
When o'er the trembling waves she flies,
That plays and sports as she advances,
"Well said my Nan," I gladly cries.
As my fix'd heart in concert dances.

In steering sails before life's breeze,
So sweetly gentle is Her motion;
She's Ann—for as she moves with ease,
She seems the queen of all the ocean.
But when on Sundays rigg'd in stays,
Like beauty gay, and light as fancy,
She wins my heart a thousand ways,
I then delight to call her Nancy.

When laying on a tack so neat,
The breeze her milk white bosom filling,
She skims the yielding waves so fleet,
I call her Nance, my bosom thrilling,
Thus is she precious to my heart,
By whate'er name comes o'er my fancy,
Graceful or gay; grand, neat, or smart,
Or Anna, Ann, Nan, Nance, or Nancy.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

Barr Iron for Sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of this valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ALMANACK,

For the Year 1803.

Containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, Tables, &c. "The poor distressed young Womam," from Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy"—"A description of a Summer Morning," from Beatties Minstrel—"A Father's advice to his Son"—Shakspear—"The Kiss"—"Sic a Wife as Willy had," from Burn's—Observations of Dr. Soleman—Biography of Dr. Watts, David Rittenhouse, &c.—"The Morning Ramble"—Advertisement, to Farmers—Particular dimensions of the size of the Mammoth, tradition of the Indians concerning this huge animal—Late discovery of ancient graves, in which were found a flute or whistle, beads, &c.—List of Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. The Constitution of the United States will be added for those who chuse it. Orders for the Town or Country will be duly attended to.

A large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, MAPS, PRINTS, &c. just received, among which are—Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols. Beauty's of Cowper; Volney's Ruins; Works of Newton; an elegant edition of the Life of Christ; Letters of General Washington; Life of do. Low's Poems; the Olio; History of Three Judges; Trials; Winterbotham's America and China, with an Atlas; Seabury's Discourses; French Revolution; Laws of the U. States; of New-York; Whitefield's Memoirs, the experienced Midwife; the works of Josephus; Book of Martyrs; Instructions for the Flute and Violin. School Books, Religious Books, &c. &c. Rags will be taken in exchange.

N. B. An active youth, of good morals and respectable character, wanted to the Bookbinding and Stationary business.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

Ship Plank Wanted.

WANTED at the Ship Yard of the subscribers, a quantity of White Oak and Pine Ship Plank, from 28 to 30 feet long and from 2 to 2½ inches thick. Any person wishing to contract for such Plank to be delivered as early in the Winter as possible, will meet with encouragement, by giving

TARASCON, JAS. BERTHOUD & Co.

Pittsburgh, November, 1802

N. B. They continue to purchase Timber suitable for the building of vessels.

Just received and now opening for Sale in William Irwin's three story Brick House, opposite the South corner of the Market House, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the present and approaching season.

Also, a quantity of Fine Salt.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1802.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Circuit Court for said County of Allegheny, before the Hon. Thomas Smith, at Pittsburgh, the second day of November, 1802.

UPON the petition of John Heed to be naturalized according to law, which is done, the Clerk of the Court charges the petitioner as fees of office including for the certificate, the sum of Two Dollars; to which the said petitioner excepts as illegal and extortious—whereupon the parties pray that the Honorable Court will be pleased to decide between them.

The Court is of opinion that from the usage and custom throughout this Commonwealth and the practice in such cases, the said charge is proper and reasonable.

Attest, T. BATES, Clk. Cir. Ct.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, some time ago, (for which written advertisements have been set up) a certain stray MARE, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, of a bright bay colour, no brand or natural mark discernable, a natural pacer, shod all round when she came to this place, very droopped rump.—The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to SAMUEL SCOTT, living on the waters of Racoon, near the Revd. Joseph Patterson's Meeting House.

November 4, 1802.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on the waters of Bull creek, within four miles of Felix Negley's mill, in October last, a Bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and an half high, has some saddle marks, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS LARDON.

Deer township, Allegheny county, November 6, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the 4th day of November, a bay HORSE, 9 years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has been shot under the right eye which occasions a scar, he has likewise a long scar on his right rump. Supposed to be stolen by a William M'Gines, he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, fair hair, about 30 years old, formerly he lived at Dirty Camp, Westmoreland county. Any person securing the Horse and Thief so that the Thief may be brought to justice and the owner get his Horse again, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse, paid by

ROBERT BOGGS.

Franklin Road, 23 miles from Pittsburgh, November 8, 1802.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Deer Township, Allegheny county, on the 22d of October last, a bay MARE, 7 or 8 years old, about 13 hands high, trots, some saddle marks, no brand perceivable. The owner is requested to come, prove property pay charges, and take her away.

FELIX NEGLEY.

November 2, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

THE PUBLIC

ARE informed, that the House of *James Berthoud* will hereafter be known by the Firm of *TARASCON, BROTHERS, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co.* and that Business will be conducted at this place by the same as heretofore.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

In addition to their present stock have just received and for Sale at their Stores, Front and Market streets, *Wholesale* and *Retail*, a fresh assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, and cassimers of almost every kind
Red, white and yellow flannels
Plains, forresis and kerseys
Duffield & rose blankets
Double & single milled drabs
Swansdowns & printed marseilles
Cambric & book muslins
Barcelonas, romals & pocket handkerchiefs
Durants and Bombazets
Wildbores and ratinets
Sewing silks
Boulting Cloths of the best kind
A handsome variety of large Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of patent and common shot of all sizes; stationary; queensware and Glassware; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof brandy; imperial, young hyson, hyson, hyson skin and bohea teas, coffee, sugar, &c. &c.

On hand, a few bales of Georgia and Tennessee cotton.

Pig and Barr Lead, Barr Iron and Castings.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

ENTERED with the subscriber, living on the bank of Chartiers creek about four miles from Pittsburgh, a black HORSE, 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has a blaze in his face, had on a large bell, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Allegheny county, November 17, 1802.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, a Red COW with a spotted face, has large horns, and a horse shoe nail through her near horn. Whoever will deliver said Cow to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded.

ANTHONY DREVO.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

LIFE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Subscriber having purchased of the Bushrod Washington, the Copy-Right of a History of the late

General George Washington

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

OF THE

Armies of North America

DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY

AND

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compoted under the inspection of JUDGE WASHINGTON himself, principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On its correctness the most entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illustrious Citizen necessarily comprises so large and interesting a portion of the History of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the People, who were conducted, under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self government.

A comperdious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Washington*, of the settlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press.—Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country from an original painting by the celebrated STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves, and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published.*

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages, a union can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the requisite advance money.

The Publisher intending to visit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, declines, at present, employing agents for that purpose. Subscriptions will be received by himself alone, at *No. 36, Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

☞ All letters must have the postage paid

C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well the fire and the bed from whence it came appear to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802.